

Clearing weather tonight; Wednesday fair; colder.

NO. 710.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1897—EIGHT PAGES.

ONE CENT.

VERY FEEBLE ARGUMENTS

All They Can Say Is That It Cannot Be.

WHICH IS EASILY DISPROVED

The Great Providers Have Proved, and Are Proving Every Day, That It Can Be, and Is, as Anybody Can Find Out for Themselves Whenever They Choose.

"They can't do it. They can't afford to sell on credit as cheap as we can sell for cash."

"Because they can't." That's all, just "because."

And does that kind of argument weigh the evidence of your senses?

That the Great Providers do sell on credit as cheap as anybody in town sells for cash, is an incontrovertible fact, which can be proved by anybody who is willing to believe their own eyes and ears.

The goods are there for you to examine. The prices are there for you to compare with any and all.

And still the high price ring will try to persuade you with such feeble, puny arguments as "They can't do it, because they can't afford to."

They can afford to, because they are willing to share their profits with the people, because the enormous business the people have helped to build up for them enables them to purchase in large quantities at special rates.

So where you will, with the money right in your hand, and you cannot beat their prices, you can pretty safely gamble on having to pay more.

Whether it's household necessities, furniture or clothing, it will pay you to visit the big double store and annex, 415-417 Seventh street, before you leave your order.

ASSAILANT USED HIS KNIFE

Bedford M. Downing Was Given Four Dangerous Thrusts.

Attacked and Robbed on Florida Avenue, Near Sixth Street North-west, Yesterday Evening.

Bedford M. Downing, a student at Howard University, is confined to his room from the effects of four very knife thrusts in the body. He has a large stab wound just over the heart, another in the abdomen, one in the leg, and one in the arm.

Downing says he was assaulted and robbed shortly before 4 o'clock last evening on Florida avenue, near Sixth street north-west.

His assailant, described as a tall, dark man, still at large. A report of the occurrence was received this morning by Inspector Mattingly and he at once detailed two detectives to investigate the case.

Mr. Downing was seen today at his home by a Times reporter and he told the details of the affair.

"I was on my way to the school when I happened," he said. "I was on Sixth street and I stopped at an Italian fruit and cigar stand and purchased a 5-cent cigar. I had 35 cents in my pocketbook, and gave the proprietor \$5 and received four \$1 notes and 55 cents in change. I walked out of the store and up Florida avenue toward Sixth street. I was sorting my money and putting it in my pocketbook. When only a few yards from Sixth street some one just behind me said in a gruff voice: 'Hold on a minute.'"

"I turned and was confronted by a tall man, who said that he wanted to see me. I replied, 'You are a damned fool,' and, striking out, hit him in the face. It was quite dark, and I could only see his outline. He hit me on the nose and I felt a cut in the side of my forehead. It was not very deep, but it hurt. He then came on me three times, and each time cut me. The last time in the left wrist, as I raised my arm to ward off the blow. He then grabbed my pocketbook, which was in my left hand. He turned and ran up Spruce street to Le Droit park."

Downing said he walked to a Seventh street car and rode to Harvard. He then walked home, and told his friends at the boarding house.

Dr. Hall was summoned, and dressed the wounds, which are not considered dangerous.

DISTRICT LAND RECORDS.

Order Issued by the Commissioners to Make Them More Complete.

The Commissioners have issued an order making it obligatory that every transfer of land to the District of Columbia, no matter how small, shall be recorded with the survey of the district. It has been found recently that nobody knows what land the District does own. Various officers under the District government have been possessed of such information, but the records are scattered, and some times even have not been made. To simplify this system, the Commissioners have issued the following:

"Whereas it is necessary for the proper conduct of public business that all instruments of conveyance of land or interest therein to the District of Columbia and a record of the same be kept in one office, it is hereby ordered:

"That all officers and employees of the government of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to immediately transmit to the surveyor of the said District, for record in his office or make to the Commissioners a full statement of reasons why it is not practicable or advisable to do so, all deeds or other conveyances to the District of land or rights of way or interests therein, in their custody, together with the survey with any information in their possession which will enable him to make a complete record of any such land or rights of interests therein.

"That all such deeds or other conveyances of property or rights of way or interests therein, hereafter executed shall be transmitted promptly to the auditor, who, after taking any action thereon that may be necessary in his office, shall, without delay, forward such instruments, or data to the surveyor for his record and custody.

"That the auditor shall cause to be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds of said District all of such instruments which have not already been so recorded."

Frank Libbey & Company, Sixth street and New York avenue.

SUICIDE IN LINCOLN PARK.

Young Woman Jumps Into a Lake and Drowns Herself.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—A young woman, pretty and nicely dressed, whose hands were soft and white, climbed on the rail of the high bridge in Lincoln Park last evening, and leaped to her death in the cold waters below.

Rising from the first immersion and swimming a short distance, she preferred her aid, she struggled to get further from them and sank to the bottom.

The body was recovered, but every mark upon the clothing that might have furnished a possible clue to identification had been removed. The little girl, whose body had been found in the lake, and papers and only a gold ring set with a small emerald was found by the police. There was no initial on the ring. Two fingers of the left hand bore the imprints of rings, and the police believe the suicide threw these into the lake before she jumped from the bridge.

The young woman was twenty-four years of age, of middle height. Her complexion was dark, with brown eyes and a wealth of dark brown hair.

ANNEXATION OF HAWAII

The President Has Decided as to the Course He Will Pursue.

The New Treaty Will Be Strongly Urged When Congress Reassembles.

The statement made in The Evening Times of yesterday giving exclusively the object of the visit here of Mr. J. H. Castle, of Honolulu, is confirmed in most of the papers this morning. The President, as stated, has reached the consideration of the Hawaiian question in the preparation of his message. Mr. Castle belongs to the family of diplomats who have been prominent in Hawaiian affairs since the first treaty was proposed, and is now the secretary of the Hawaiian legation. His brother was one of the commissioners who agreed on the terms of the first treaty of annexation. Mr. Castle called on the President yesterday, when he was introduced by Secretary Long.

The treaty went over as unfinished business from the last session, at the close of which Senator Fry, who scored Cleveland unmercifully at the time he withdrew the first treaty from the Senate, said in an interview with The Times that the new treaty would be signed with indifference at the reassembling of Congress. The President is reported to have prepared some vigorous paragraphs on the question and will control immediate action.

The activity of the representatives of the Hawaiian government in the interest of annexation, has recently aided the President in coming to a definite conclusion and to the plain expression of his opinion. This activity has also had the effect of restoring the lobby in favor of the monarchy, or, if not that, the preservation of the status quo. There will undoubtedly be a great deal of activity in the lobby in favor of the monarchy, or, if not that, the preservation of the status quo. There will undoubtedly be a great deal of activity in the lobby in favor of the monarchy, or, if not that, the preservation of the status quo.

They are said to be on the way to Washington, but it appears that this Government has already made up its mind in the premises. If the Government needed any convincing of its position, it is the fact that the fact that there is a counter movement in favor of the present Hawaiian government. In any event all representation have been, or will be, ignored, and the treaty will be pushed to accomplishment. That is, it is the fact that the fact that there is a counter movement in favor of the present Hawaiian government. In any event all representation have been, or will be, ignored, and the treaty will be pushed to accomplishment.

Long Island City, N. Y., Nov. 9.—The trial of Martin Thorne, the German barber accused of the murder of William Guldensuppe, began in real earnest shortly after 10 o'clock this morning, when District Attorney Young began his opening address to the jury.

The ceremony with which a jury was chosen yesterday without precedent in the annals of celebrated trials in recent years. Two and three weeks are generally occupied in this work, and the records have been littered with technical objections and both sides in the struggle for life have exhausted all the peremptory challenges to which they were entitled before the trial proper has been begun.

In the selection of the Thorne jury less than seventy out of the single panel of talesmen were called for examination. William F. Howe, Thorne's counsel, and District Attorney Young used two peremptory challenges each. They could have prolonged the tedious work for days to come, but they were both satisfied with twelve of the men who appeared at the first session of the court. It is believed, however, that nowhere in the country but on Long Island could a jury have been obtained so expeditiously. Eleven of the twelve jurors were obtained from Little Neck in Queens county, and only one from Long Island City, which is in close touch with the world.

It is a well known fact here that the natives of interior points take but little interest in affairs outside of their own narrow community, and news of the first importance only reaches them days after it is made. This explains in a measure why the jurors selected had heard little or nothing of the case. Half the members of the jury are either farmers or oyster diggers. Wrapped up in the homely pursuit of a livelihood, there is little to wonder at their ignorance of outside affairs.

The damp, foggy weather this morning did not affect the order of the curfew, and a crowd of good-sized dimensions gathered at an early hour.

The courtroom, cleared of hundreds of talesmen who were in attendance yesterday, gave more space to the public. Every seat, however, was quickly filled, and even the hall back of it, which Sheriff Doherty had filled with benches, was also quickly occupied. The doors of the room were left open, so that these could see and hear the proceedings.

The district attorney started in on his opening address as soon as the jury had answered their names. "Somewhere," he said, "some time, and by somebody, a terrible tragedy was enacted. The prosecution alleges that the place was a cottage in Woodside, the time June 25, and, gentlemen of the jury, one of the murderers was Martin Thorne, the man who sits there before the bar of justice."

As he said this Mr. Young turned and shook his finger at Thorne, who sat, as he did yesterday, behind his counsel and between two policemen. Every eye was turned on Thorne then, but he did not flinch. On the contrary, the same little smile flickered about the corners of his mouth. The district attorney, in speaking a little further on about the murder, termed it "the most extraordinary case of modern times."

Mr. Young recapitulated the circumstances of the finding of the dismembered body and said: "We will prove that William Guldensuppe was seen to enter the fatal cottage in Woodside on June 25, with Mrs. Naek, and that he never was seen to come out alive, and that he has never been seen alive since."

The first witness was called at 10:35 o'clock. He was John McGuire, McGuire is one of the boys who found the bundle containing part of Guldensuppe's body in the East River. He told of the circumstances of the finding. A photograph of his part of the body found by McGuire was shown to him. He identified it. The defense did not cross examine.

James McKenna, a wee boy about ten years of age, who was with McGuire when the bundle was found, corroborated McGuire's evidence. He was followed by Detective James McKeown, who was summoned by McGuire to the dock on June 26. He told of examining the package, and identified the bundle, which was held up before him.

The prosecution brought on several witnesses, who helped to prove the finding of the first part of the body and trace it to the morgue. Then the district attorney, through Edgar Meyer, the boy who found it, and other witnesses, proceeded to prove the finding of the lower part of the body in the woods near the High Bridge.

The defense cross-examined these witnesses only slightly. The first big fight is expected on the attempt to identify the remains.

SINGLE-TAXER NEWBERRY DEAD.

Mourner Over Henry George and Soon Followed Him to Death.

New York, Nov. 9.—Dr. Edward Newberry, practically the founder of Brentwood, L. I., a dentist of considerable reputation, a well-known single-tax advocate, and a spiritualist of some local renown, died at the home of his daughter, at No. 202 Clement avenue, last Saturday night. Simple funeral ceremonies were held last night, and the interment will take place at Brentwood tomorrow.

Dr. Newberry was intimately acquainted with Henry George, and it was while at his Brentwood home, he learned of his death. He was much affected, and went immediately to view the body, returning to his daughter's home in a much agitated state of mind. He contracted a cold, which developed into pneumonia, causing his death.

He was born in London, February 12, 1811, and came to this city when still young. He acquired considerable wealth and forty-seven years ago went to the place now known as Brentwood, then nothing but woods and fields, and built a home. Others with money followed him until today the place is one of the prettiest residential locations on Long Island. He read much, became an advocate of single tax, wrote and lectured on the subject and finally met Henry George. He believed in spiritualism and attended all conferences about this vicinity. He was also a painter of some merit.

Cabinet Changes in Japan.

Minister Freie cables the State Department from Tokyo, under date of November 9, as follows:

Japanese minister of foreign affairs has resigned. Viscount Nishi has been appointed his successor.

State department officials are not aware of any political significance in this change in the Japanese ministry.

Do you know that you can have The Morning, Evening and Sunday Times—the only COMPLETE newspaper published in Washington—served to you by carrier for fifty cents a month?

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HIS BAD ANGELS.



THORN FACING HIS JURY

Witnesses Testify Against Guldensuppe's Alleged Murderer.

CROWDS IN THE COURTROOM

Opening Address for the Prosecution Brief, and No New Facts Indicated—Quickest Work on Record in Obtaining a Jury in a Case of Similar Sensational Character.

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BOUND TO SEE M'KINLEY

John Henry Rocket Arrested at the White House.

LIVES IN EAST WASHINGTON

Declared That the President Was His Uncle's Aunt and Had Done Him a Wrong—Twice Attempted to Gain Admittance—Finally Arrested to a Room in the Basement.

John Henry Rocket made an ineffectual attempt to get into the White House this morning, and in consequence of his persistence is now lodged at the Third precinct station on a charge of insanity. He is only a harmless crank, and as such will probably be sent to St. Elizabeth's Asylum.

Rocket appeared at the White House quite early this morning and opening the front door, started at the threshold. He is a fairly intelligent looking man, and his clothes, though not of Connecticut avenue style, were neat. He was unshaven, however, and his mustache and hair appeared unkempt. In fact he did not look like a man with whom the President would make an early morning appointment. Police man Morris Austin saw Rocket come in the door and start across the hallway.

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"Where are you going?" inquired Mr. Austin.

"I want to go to the fourth floor. Where is the elevator?" answered Rocket.

"Where do you want to see?"

"Why, the President is my uncle's aunt. He promised me something, but has done me dirty. I want to see him. Let me pass."

Mr. Austin stepped in front of him. Thorne several other attempts appeared, and in a few seconds Rocket was hustled out the front door and under the portico. He was told to go away and not return, and warned that he would be arrested if he persisted in his efforts to get into the White House. A few minutes later the door opened, and Rocket endeavored to creep in unseen, but the officers were after him quickly. This time he ran out into the grounds and down the steps at the side of the White House into a tool-room connected with the Executive lodge-house.

It was in this room that Policeman Andrews found Rocket crouching. He did not offer any resistance to the policeman, but said he was willing to go with him.

"I only wanted to see my uncle's aunt," he insisted. "He has not done me right."

The patrol wagon was called and the prisoner sent to the Third precinct station. He gave his name, and said he lived with Katherine McKenney, his mother, at No. 1241 Fourth street southeast. He said he was thirty years old and was unmarried. No weapons of any kind were found upon him when searched. He had \$3 in money and a half-pint flask of whiskey from which about two drunks had been taken.

Soon after being placed in the cell the man stripped himself of all his clothing, and showed a tendency to rave. He talked incoherently for over an hour, and frequently yelled and shouted about President McKinley's treatment of him. He was finally induced to put his clothing on, and then lay down to sleep.

When a Times representative saw him Rocket appeared to be in a stupor. It was with the greatest difficulty he was aroused, and then he declined to talk, except to repeat the President's strange relationship to him. He was asked to send a message to Mr. McKinley, but declined, saying: "Everybody should take their dispatches in person."

The police notified the young man's mother, and she came to see him.

Arrival of Steamers.

New York, Nov. 9.—Arrived, steamer Friedland, from Antwerp.

Try Institute Business College, 8th and K. None better; \$25 a year; day or night.

Strips Any Length You Wish, 3 or 4 inches wide, dressed, 50c per 100 ft.

Strips 3 or 4 inches Wide, 50 cents per 100 ft. Not dressed, yellow pine.

Strips 3 or 4 inches Wide, 50 cents per 100 ft. Not dressed, yellow pine.

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TRADING STAMPS TESTED

Gustave Lansburgh and Joseph Sperry Fined in Police Court.

OFFERED TO STAND THE BRUNT

No Action Against Merchants Giving Out Stamps in the Meantime, But if Judge Scott's Decision Is Affirmed by Court of Appeals All So Doing Will Be Prosecuted.

Mr. Gustave Lansburgh, of the firm of Lansburgh & Frerher, and Mr. Joseph A. Sperry, of the firm of Sperry & Hutchinson, proprietors of the Washington Stamp Agency, were this morning arraigned in the police court before Judge Scott on a joint information charging them with engaging in the business of a gift enterprise, the two gentlemen having consented to stand prosecution for the purpose of a test case.

The prosecution was brought at the instance of Assistant District Attorney James L. Pugh, who made out the information before Assistant District Attorney Thomas, and it was placed in the hands of Detective Thomas Hartigan. The defendants were in court when the case was called at 11:30 o'clock. They were represented by Attorney A. S. Worthington. After the reading of the information, Mr. Pugh offered in evidence the written contract entered into between Messrs. Lansburgh and Sperry, in which the former agreed to purchase the trading stamps from Mr. Sperry, in consideration of certain advertising, and also for certain articles, to be given to the customers of the firm of Lansburgh & Frerher, upon tender of the stamps purchased by that firm and given to their customers with each purchase. Mr. Pugh also offered in evidence a book issued by the firm of Lansburgh & Frerher in which the above described stamps are to be placed.

Mr. Pugh then read the law under which the information was brought. It is section 1177 of the revised statutes of the United States, which declares that "every person who shall in any manner engage in any gift enterprise business in the District of Columbia, on conviction thereof, in the police court, on information filed for and proved to the satisfaction of the court, shall be fined not less than \$1,000, or be imprisoned not less than one month nor more than six months, or both, in the discretion of the court."

Mr. Worthington stated that he did not question the evidence introduced by Mr. Pugh, but he requested Judge Scott to rule that the statute under which the information was brought be declared unconstitutional and void.

"And if your honor holds that the law is constitutional," said Mr. Worthington, "then I further submit that the business of the Washington Trading Stamp Company is not a gift enterprise, and therefore should be deemed under the law to be legal."

Judge Scott overruled both these pleas, and then asked Mr. Pugh whether he had any recommendation to make with regard to the penalty to be imposed. Mr. Pugh stated that he thought a fine of \$100 would be satisfactory. Judge Scott thereupon imposed that fine upon both defendants.

Mr. Pugh desired to know what penalty would be fixed in default of payment of that fine.

"Thirty days," said Judge Scott, "and everybody smiled."

Mr. Worthington then gave notice that he would apply for a writ of error, so that the court of appeals may pass upon the law under which the offense is charged. Mr. Pugh asked that the bond be fixed at \$500, which Judge Scott did.

Mr. Pugh stated to a Times reporter that until the decision of the court of appeals is given, no information will be brought against merchants giving trading stamps, but if that court affirmed Judge Scott's decision as to the illegality of the trading stamp business under the statute, all merchants giving out the stamps between the present time and the date when the decision in the upper court is reached will be prosecuted.

Mr. Worthington stated to a Times reporter that the case against Messrs. Lansburgh and Sperry was brought to a test of the law. He had been informed by Mr. Pugh that merchants giving the stamps would be prosecuted, and it was the duty of the Washington Stamp Company to be notified Mr. Pugh that Mr. Lansburgh had no objection to being made a co-defendant with Messrs. Sperry, of the Trading Stamp Company.

Mr. Worthington said in his case principally on the contention that the Trading Stamp Company merely acted as cash discount agents of merchants with whom they held contracts, and that this discount was made in consideration for the advertisement which the Stamp Company gave these merchants.

CONTRACTORS YIELD GROUND.

Majority of the Firms Accede to the Clockmakers' Requests.

New York, Nov. 9.—The prompt action of the Allied Trades in coming to the aid of the clockmakers had the desired effect upon the contractors, for it was reported this morning at the headquarters of the clockmakers' union that only one out of the six firms who refused to raise their employees the regular rate of wages still held out. The others all signified their intention last night and this morning of taking back their old hands at the contract rate on Monday morning.

The strikers are confident that the ultimate firm will come to time in short order.

THE KAISER VISITS SILEZIA.